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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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FOR THE NEWS.

To Miss Lou Gilliland—Now Mrs. J. B. Slack—On Her Marriage and Removal to the Sunny South.

BY EULALIE.

God bless thee! sweet Bride,
Be thy path strewn with flowers,
Till beyond Death's cold tide,
Thou shalt dwell in Heaven's Bowers!

God bless thee! we pray,
And may He thou dost love
Thro' life's changeful day
Be fond as the Dove!

We'll miss thee, sweet one,
When the Sabbath bells chime,
No Teacher's soft tone
More winning than thine!

Oh! do not forget
When afar thou dost roam,
The friends thou hast met
In thy childhood's bright home!

God bless thee! farewell,
When we *all* shall next meet,
May our harp-strings' rich swell
Sing of bliss pure, complete!

February 14th, 1859.

The Moustache.

Written by a Lady.

Oh barber, spare that young moustache!
Touch not a single hair,
Your razor, brush and other trash
Must never venture there.
At last the bud has bursted out,
By much caressing taught,
Its frail young tendrils how they sprout,
Then barber, touch it not.

Though well laid out and wide the field,
Whence this young monstache shoots,
The sickly soil no more can yield,
Oh, then, guard well these roots;
For should thy murderous blade sweep o'er
That curved lip's shawdowy mist,
The tender plants would bloom no more;
Then, barber, oh desist!

Think of the fair young girl, whose lip
Was wont so oft to press
That budding mouth, its sweets to sip—
Oh think of her distress!
'Tis unfledged manhood's pride and joy,
With sighs and tears 'twas bought;
Let no rude stroke its life destroy—
Oh, barber, touch it not!

THE MYSTERIOUS GAMBLER.

I have made several passages up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and never without seeing on board more or less professional gamblers. It is a thriving business on board the boats, where time hangs heavily on the hands of the passengers, and the blacklegs carry off large sums of money. They usually remain on board but a day or two—long enough to have their true character exposed.

These gentry had become such an intolerable nuisance that the captains of the boats did not knowingly permit one to come on board; and not unfrequently a brace of blacklegs were landed in the woods when their professiones were discovered.

During one of my trips the boat put up at the mouth of the Arkansas river, and as usual, took a stroll on shore. I heard the bell for the departure of the steamer, and hastened back to the landing. As I was on my way I was overtaken by a gentleman with a broad-brimmed hat, green goggles, and a white neck-cloth, tugging along with a large valise.

"I am rather late, am I not?" said he, as he joined me.

"True enough, sir," I replied, respectfully, for the gentleman was a clergyman, a Methodist itinerant, I supposed.

"My valise is rather heavy, and I feared I should lose the boat."

"Let me help you carry it, sir."

He accepted my civil offer, and I took hold of the valise, which was certainly loaded very heavy for a Methodist parson. In a few moments we reached the steamer, and I passed on board; but my new acquaintance had accomplished but half the distance, when the plank canted, and he was thrown into the river. Fortunately for him, I was prompt in my efforts to rescue him, and he was immediately drawn on board with no other detriment than a thorough ducking.

My friend, whom, as I never learned his name, I shall have to call the Rev. Mr. Goggles, retired to a vacant state room. It was now nearly dark and I did not see him again that night.

As usual, in the evening, there was a table in the cabin, devoted to cards; in a word, there was gambling without stint. No one objected to the practice, so long as it was not done by professional blacklegs. I never played, but I often stood by the table to observe the progress of the game, and study the looks of the players, as they were agitated by the fickle changes of fortune.

While I was thus watching them, I observed on the opposite of the table a well dressed gentleman, who was regarding with eager interest the plays of the gamblers. He manifested a disire to engage in the place of one who had been "cleaned."

It was soon apparent that the new comer was a skilful player, and time after time he swept the board of all that had been staked. In a short time his companions had enough of it and withdrew. He had won a large sum of money, and was evidently satisfied with his evening's work.

He smoked on the boiler deck until all the passengers had retired, and then left. Much curiosity had been manifested to know who and what he was. Nobody had seen him before, and nobody remembered when he came on board, and what seemed most singular of all, he was not seen the next day, though the boat was not stopped during the night.

The next day was Sunday, and at breakfast time my Methodist friend made his appearance.

"My good friend, I have to thank you for the good services you did me last evening.—I am poor; I have none of this world's goods. I trust that all my treasures are laid up in heaven. But the Lord will reward you if I cannot."

"Don't mention it, my dear sir. I am happy to have been the means to save you."

We conversed awhile upon the matter, and my friend then spoke of having service on board, if agreeable to the passengers.—Of course it was agreeable, and the parson prayed and exhorted with a zeal that would have done honor to the most celebrated of the revivalists.

The impression produced by the sermon, I am sorry to say, was not permanent, for when evening came, the gaming table was spread out as usual, and the game commenced. The mysterious gambler appeared again, much to the surprise of all, for it was believed that he had landed or been lost overboard. He played and swept the board as before. Some of the weaker ones began to think he was the devil in disguise, and their belief was almost confirmed when the next day nothing could be found of him.

The passengers made him the subject of their conversation, and quite an excitement was kindled. The Captain swore if he saw him again he would throw him into the river. A thorough search was made for him, but all in vain. My Methodist friend was especially indignant, and believed it would be a good plan to hang every gambler. As soon as the true character was discovered I agreed with him entirely.

One young man from Cincinnati was particularly distressed at the sudden disappearance of the black leg, for he had, under the influence of an overdose of brandy, staked and lost a half eagle, which his mother had given him just before her death. It was not the money that distressed him, for he had plenty of that, but it was the associations connected with the coin itself. There was a history belonging to it, he said. He would give the gambler double the value of it, if he would return it, with a little ring attached to it.

That evening, to the disappointment of all on board, who were prepared to deal with him in a summary manner, the blackleg did not appear. Man or devil, he had the means of knowing of the indignation his acts had caused. There was a strange mystery about him. Every part of the steamer was searched in vain for him. And it seemed certain that he could not have gone ashore.

The next day I was talking with the Rev. Mr. Goggles, not about the gambler, but on general topics. Of course, his life, as an itinerant, was full of interest to me. He told me briefly how he lived and traveled from place to place; that he was often hungry, and never had more than ten dollars at once.

"I have only five now," he said; and to verify his statement, he took from his pocket a half eagle.

I glanced at it. There was a hole in it, with a ring attached! It was certainly the property of the young man from Cincinnati.

"What is that ring for?" I asked.

"The piece was given me by a woman in Arkansas, who was converted under my preaching."

The liar! I had already made up my mind that he was an imposter, in short, that he was the mysterious gambler. Before dinner time, I had an opportunity to whisper my views to the captain, and while we were at dinner, his state room was searched. A large sum of money was found there, and many of the gambler's tools, as well as the dress the "unknown" had worn.

"Parson, can you swim?" asked the captain, as the Rev. Goggles came upon the boiler beck.

"A little," he replied with a demure smile.

"You will have a chance to try; I'm going to throw you over board."

The captain took him by the collar and explained the matter to the astonished passengers who were quite ready to assist in emptying his pockets, and then in throwing him overboard. The money taken from him was paid over to his victims.

The last we saw of him he was swiming vigorously towards shore, cursing the captain with quite as much zeal as he used in praying and exhorting.

The young man from Cincinnati got his cherished coin, and I trust learned a useful lesson.

The weather is warm.

Hoops and their Wearers.

An Englishman has lately written a pamphlet entitled "Dangers of Crinoline," in which he avows that this fashion is making lamentable inroads into the health, morals and happiness of his fair country-women.

We cannot agree with this Englishman's idea of crinoline as conducing to ill health, for assuredly the fashion has essentially lightened the load of skirts women were wont to wear, and with proper under garments the person can be as well protected as heretofore. The pamphlet says:

THE TALL WOMAN.—Now look in the opposite direction, and see that tall lady sailing along in all the amplitude of skirt.—What does she look like? A Jack-in-the-green on stilts; weeping-willow grafted on to a poplar; the monument stuck into the dome of St. Paul's, with the dome downwards; or any other bizarre conglomeration you can imagine. Onward she comes, against a violent gust of wind. See how she rocks to and fro, like a vessel in a storm, keeping her perpendicular position with the greatest difficulty, and grasping hold of the railings as she passes along, to steady herself on her feet.

THE FAT WOMAN.—Anon there comes a very short lady, to whom nature has been extremely kind in awarding an amplitude of figure seldom seen. One would think that this lady would be satisfied with the amount of bulk that had been apportioned her. But no such thing; with the waywardness and blindness which the victims of fashion are guilty of, she believes that adding to the extent of corporal outline adds a charm to the already liberal possession boasted of.

THE THIN WOMAN.—And now there comes the exact opposite of her who has just passed; a thin, very thin lady, somewhat maliciously called "scraggy," without the slightest pretension to figure, and no development worth speaking of. Be good enough to observe that the lady is, for purposes best known to herself, holding her dress several inches from the ground, and as she does so, displays a foot or something more of a pair of slender shapeless legs, that contrast most oddly and unpicturesquely with the surrounding extent of skirt.

THE STUMPY WOMAN.—See! there is a short, stumpy woman, of about forty-five, coming down the street. What does she look like in the distance? Why her body resembles a pin-cushion, and her head a pin stuck in; or a water-butt, with the handle of a broom peeping out at the top; or an animated humming top; or a locomotive codlin; or an inflated sack tied in a knot in the mouth, or anything, in fact, that can be more ludicrous than another. Mark! the lady draws near; she evidently admires herself, and looks downward with an air of supreme satisfaction. There goes the precious crinoline swing, swing, swob, swob, first backwards, then forwards, then round about, then up and down, and finally ends with a jumble of all the movements. A set of little boys see my lady coming and begin to scent fun. "Crickey, ain't she a full blown 'un, Tom!"

"What time does the balloon go up?"—"Who's your cooper?" and several other impertinent queries are addressed by these wicked little boys to the inflated female.

Onward she goes, somewhat crestfallen, it is true, but not quite converted, and flatters herself with the contemplation of the sensation she will cause when she reaches the purlieus of the West end.

We must make one more extract from this pamphlet, begging him who has had occasion to pass upon the street of a bevy of fashionable women, or has been hemmed in by hoops at a lecture room, to enjoy the portraiture, for such a one can appreciate the drawing. The indignant Englishman—who evidently, some day, has been crowded into the gutter by sweeping crinoline—says:

If we walk along the public highway we are frequently compelled to stand on each side, or to step into the road, to permit it to pass; if we enter a church, we find it monopolizing the greater part of the pew; if we turn round the corner of the street, it rushes against us, and nearly knocks us off our equilibrium; if we ascend the flight of stairs, it descends like an avalanche upon us—so that we are compelled either to retreat to the landing, or fall backwards on the mat; if we visit the theatre, it surges before, behind, and on either side of us, so that we cannot see or hear anything of what is performing on the stage, and are well nigh suffocated into the bargain.

Old women trembling on the verge of the grave enshrine their decrepid bones within it; young children, not long released from the trammels of swaddling clothes, jerk their little forms about in it; ugly women, pretty women, fair woman, are all under the diabolical influence of crinoline.

The object of all knowledge is truth.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

A Man Buries Himself Alive and takes poison in a Tomb.

The New Orleans Crescent of the 24th gives the following remarkable story of a suicide.

Sylvester Rupert, 37 years of age, an Englishman by birth, and by trade a ship carpenter, lived with his wife and two children in a house on Herdido street. In October last the yellow fever then prevailing, counted among its victims the youngest child of the Ruperts—their little girl Lizzie, about four years old, and the particular pet of the father. This was a blow from which the father never recovered. Not able to buy a tomb, he had the child buried in the ground in Greenwood Cemetry. The grief preyed heavily upon him. It was his only thought, and, being out of his regular employment, he found employment in his grief.

He bought a burial lot, and some bricks and other material, and with his own hands, built himself a brick tomb. Had not the means to make the tomb a stylish one; so, in its mouth or entrance, he fitted a wooden frame, and on this frame he fitted a piece of board, and secured it with screws in its four corners. On this board, with which he enclosed the vault, (in lieu of the usual brick and morter or marble slab,) he had carved nicely with his knife the burial inscription of his child. The tomb finished, he disintered the child's body, and placed it there. He fastened the board with screws, in order that he might afterward have no trouble in removing it when he felt like gazing upon the decaying remains of his child.

This employment finished, it was his habit to visit the cemetery, open the tomb, and look at the corpse of his pet. He always carried a screwdriver in his pocket with which to remove and replace the lid of the coffin. Neither the haggard aspect of the shrinking little corpse, nor the foul oder of its decay, could repel him in his morbid grief. His visits were frequent, and sometimes his wife went with him. He frequently complained to her that he could not get work; and this inability doubtless fostered the despondency which was drawing him to death. He frequently spoke of having no faith in the future, and of death as a desirable thing.

On Wednesday he went to the cemetery with two shrubs which he had purshased, and planted them in front of the tomb. On Thursday, when he left home, he told his wife that if he had no better luck in finding work, she would never see him again. He also said something about having a place to rest.

That evning, or that night—for no one saw him in his gloomy proceedings—he visted the cemetery; taking with him his screw-driver, an iron trunk-handle, a small rod of iron, a piece of wire, some new screws, and a large vial of laudanum. Unscrewing the board of the tomb, he threw away the screws and filled the screw-holes in the board with clay.

With his new screws he then secured the trunk-handle to the inside of the board.—This work, of course, had to be done outside the tomb. Pushing his child's coffin aside, he got in by its side, taking with him his poison and the other articles with which he had provided himself. His hat he placed upon the coffin; his coat, which he had taken off, he wrapped around a brick for a pillow. He shut himself in with the board by means of the handle he had screwed to it, the board fitting outside the wooden frame. The iron bar, which was of the proper length, he placed across the frame inside. The thickness of the frame would not allow the bar to pass through the trunk handle on the inside of the board; so he secured the handle and the bar by means of his wire, coiling it through the one around the other. He did not succeed in fitting the board squarely upon the frame. One corner of it caught upon the brickwork outside the frame; this he did not discover, probably owing to the darkness of the night; and but for this little circumstance his fate would probably have never been discovered or not at least for years. Having thus hid himself away, as he fancied, beyond mortal discovery, he drained off the contents of the laudanum bottle, composed himself on his back, placed the brick and coat beneath his head, and went to sleep, and off into the unknown region of suicides.

As he did not return home on Thursday night, his wife feared the worst, remembering well the tendency of his late conduct and the tenor of his parting words. On Friday morning she rose early and went out to the cemetery. She looked all around, and failed to find her husband. She went and looked at their tomb, and was about to leave, when she happened to notice that the board did not fit snugly into the frame as asual. Looking closer, she discovered the mud in the screw-holes; and putting her hand on the board, found it was standing loosely. She pulled it out a little, and the first thing she saw was the dead face of her husband. She fainted away, and laid in the grass she could not tell how long. She recovered at last, got up and went and informed the sexton, Mr. Merritt, of her discovery. The latter went and looked at things, and sent word to the coroner; and the inquest was held, as we have stated, on Saturday.

The coroner's verdict was in accordance with the facts so plainly apparent—suicide by laudanum.

Lorenzo Dow.

Lorenzo Dow was very exact in the appointments he made, and sometimes arranged them a long while ahead. He once preached near one of the small towns in upper Georgia, and told his congregation "on that day one year he would preach to them again!"

The next season, on Saturday afternoon, preceeding the Sunday of the appointed time, the old man was jogging along the main road in the direction of his congregation.

He noticed before him a stout little negro boy, of peculiarly active step and manner, who carried in his hand a small tin horn, such as are used to call the people to their meals.

The custom among many in the South is to allow married men to go to their wives' houses, and children to visit their parents, on Saturday evening, to stay with them on Sundays, and, as the negroes are musically inclined, they carry a fife or a horn, or a banjo, to give notice of their approach, and to beguile the way. In other cases they whistle, sing or shout. A healthy, cheerful negro, of honest intentions, uses generally some means of association, even if he is obliged to talk to himself!

Dow, according to his usual manner, entered into conversation with the boy, and found he was about to visit the congregation he had appointed to meet. If the truth must be told, Lorenzo had an idea that the character of his flock was that of a reckless, frolicksome, kind, careless people, upon whom it was necessary to make a very decided impression, or his time would be thrown away among them.

"What is your name, my lad?" asked Dow.

"Gabriel, sir," replied the boy, lifting a new straw hat, and showing his ivory, while he actively stepped along to keep pace with the preacher's horse.

"Can you blow upon that horn?"

"Oh, yes, master, I can toot a little."

"Well, let me hear you."

So the negro inflated his velvet cheeks, and made the woods resound.

"Do you know a tall pine tree near the stand at Sharon?" said Dow.

"Yes, that I does very well, master."

Lorenzo then put his hand into his pocket, and pulling out a silver dollar, showed it to the negro, and told him if he would climb into the pine tree before the people met at the meeting, and keep there quiet until he called out his name, and then blow on his horn as he had done, he would give him the money, if he would say nothing about it.

The negro expressed himself highly delighted at such an offer, and promised punctuality and secresy.

On Sunday, a large meeting assembled at Sharon to hear the famous Lorenzo Dow.—Serious old men and their wives, wild boys and their sweethearts, almost the entire number on horseback, sometimes by twos and threes, besides negroes from a great distance on foot, being readily captivated by the naturally eccentric, for they love anything that has a laugh attached to it, and they knew that Lorenzo was good for a joke, even if it did hit hard.

Dow selected rather a brimstone text, and made the application as strong as possible, but he forced his way slowly among the mercurial, healthful, honest-hearted people, who were hard to frighten. He enumerated the enormity of the vices he thought to prevail, but they were so used to them that the words slid off like water over a duck's back.

At length he boldly described, in the plainest kind of language, the appearance and character of "the last great day," and what would be their condition when that day came.

"Suppose," exclaimed the praacher, suddenly, and then he paused, "that this were the day!" He saw that some of the women became a little fidgety and nudged the fellows into silence and attention.

"Suppose," repeated he, elevating his voice, "that Gabriel should sound his trump!"

At this moment the little negro showed he was "a trump," and from the top of the lofty pine, a loud and clamorous blast overwhelmed the audience. The women shrieked, the men rose in great surprise, the horses shied around the camp, neighed, reared and kicked, while the terrified negroes changed their complexion to a dull purple color. Never was alarm, surprise and astonishment more promptly exhibited.

Lorenzo Dow looked with grave but pleased attention upon the successful result of his experiment, until the first clamor had subsided, and some began to estimate the character of the artificial angel, and were about to apply a little hickory after the pine. But this suggestion was arrested by the loud and solemn tones of the preacher, who, looking, very firmly into the faces of his disturbed audience, and as he leaned over them to finish his discourse, impressively remarked:

"And now, if a little negro boy, with a tin horn, on the top of a pine bush, can make you feel so, how will you feel when that day does come?"

Faith, a Fountain of Peace.

When a man can look into the mysteries of Providence and upon his personal afflictions, with a full, a lively, a steadfast convicion that He who has dispensed them has done right; when he can say with the spirit of a child, "Even, so Father," when he can thus throw himself with a placid temper upon the current of God's dispensations under the rudest tempest, and adrift upon the wildest billows, he is happy. And that is—Faith.

When he can look upon the doctrine of God's universal supremacy with a steady eye; when he can turn to this truth with an unwavering assurance that every apportionment, both of grace and justice, will be right; when thus trusting in God, he can acquiesce in every particular of His government, ununder every mystery, he is happy. All things—all things—are done according to his will, for God's will is his—his will is God's. And this is—Faith.

And when a poor sinner, in full view of the terrors and strictness of the law; in full view of his own sins and ill-deserts; in full view of his own helplessness, can trust in the promise of God through Christ; when he can feel that in the blood of the Lamb there is a sacrifice for his sins; when he can thus leave himself quietly with God, and wait and look for salvation, surely this is happiness. Yes, this, too, is—Faith.

When a child of sorrow, overwhelmed with hardships, and stripped of earthly comforts, can go to Him who had smitten him, and kiss the rod; when he can say, "Though thou slay me, yet will I trust in Thee;', when he can find his way to the place of secret communion, to recite his griefs and ask sympathy; when he can go to the throne of grace for consolation; though his troubles have been like a flood, and the cup of his adversity like wormwood, yet there, in that torn and bleeding heart, peace gushes up like a fountain, and the happiness of heaven like a reviving stream. But this is another form of—Faith.

—*Lessons on the Cross.*

ADVERTISING.—One of our exchanges says that discontinuing advertising is like taking down one's sign—a sort of retirement from business, and the public treat it as such. Or they may regard it as evidence that something has gone wrong in the business which requires privacy from investigation. Whatever construction may be put upon it, the result is disastrous. Now, we advise all our readers who may have fallen into the common error of the season, to come out of their holes, to put up their signs once more, and to advertise in as many papers as they did in the best times. While business creates business, it creates a talk and stir in business circles, and reminds people that they have no right to be leading drone lives, even though the times be dull. And even in the worst of times, advertising always pays well, and the more of it there is, the greater will be the circulation of money, and the sooner will be restored a condition of prosperity.

COMPLETED.—With pleasure we make the announcement that the "Keowee and Tuckaseego Turnpike Road" is completed. It connects Tunnel Hill with Cashier's Valley, N. C. Here it connects with another road reaching as far as Webster, N. C. There is in course of construction a third road, running from Franklin, N. C. and intersecting with the first named road a few miles above the Tunnel. This latter turnpike passes Horse Cove and through the Black Rock section.—The advantages of opening up these important avenues of trade are not to be lightly estimated; and, whilst they are of incalculable benefit to the people of these sections, we trust they may prove profitable to the enterprising projectors.—*Keowee Courier.*

CHINAMAN'S OATH.—Great trouble has been experienced in California to make Chinamen understand the solemnity of an oath.—They will take it readily, but are not afraid of breaking it—at least when prescribed in the ordinary way. Knowing the horror the Chinese have of dying or being buried anywhere except in their own dear native land, a shrewd California, justice of the peace has hit on the following oath to bring John Chinaman up to "taw."

"You do solemnly swear that you will tell the truth in the case now on hearing, and if you don't you hope to be drowned on your way to Canton and go to hell afterwards."

A good man, who has seen much of the world, and is not yet tired of it, says: "The grand essentials to happiness in this life are something to do, something to love, and something to hope for."

The Progress of California.

The annual message of Gov. Weller, of California, is before us; and from that document, as well as from the State Register for the present year, just issued, we learn that the material prosperity of the Golden State has considerably increased, in spite of the comparative anarchy, lynch law and vigilance committees which have existed in some portions of it, at intervals, for the past few years.

The population has been steadily increasing—so that, from the estimate of 1846, of 20,000 people, it has grown to 538,000 in 1858. On the other hand, the assessed value of property has fallen off two millions since last year, and sixteen millions within the last four years. This depreciation is put down chiefly to the discovery of gold in the Fraser River region. The agricultural prospects of the country are rich and promising in the extreme. California has over forty-one million of acres of land adapted to agriculture, thirty millions fit for grazing, and five millions in swamp and overflow lands. Of this, there are now in cultivation 756,734 acres—an increase over 1856 of 244,771 acres—and in grazing 1,159,813 acres. The statistics of agriculture show—says the Governor—that the number of sheep now in the State is not less than 650,000; being more than double the number we had in 1856.—The increase in horses during the period is 43,000, and in cattle, 120,000. The exports of hides during the past year amounted to $516,712. The crop of wheat for the year 1858 is set down at 3,586,669 bushels, and that of barley at 5,382,717. This is 218,708 more bushels of barley than the amount raised in the whole Union in 1850, according to the census.

In vine growing and the manufacture of wine and brandies, California is far in advance of any State in the Union—her climate and soil both being peculiarly adapted for that purpose; and it is evident that her people are determined to avail themselves of these natural advantages, for it appears that vine growing has increased a hundred and fifty per cent. in two years. Last year three hundred and eighty-five thousand gallons of wine and ten thousand gallons of brandy were manufactured in that State—the number of vines altogether amounting to four millions, whereof two-thirds are grown in the county of Los Angelos alone.

The yield of gold fluctuates but little from the average of the past five years. The latest reliable return we have is up to December 1857, and that shows the yield to have been $65,550,000; being nearly five millions less than that of 1856, and three millions more than that of 1853. The total gold yield of California since 1848 to the close of 1858, is estimated at $600,000,000, and that is probably correct. The yield from Australia since 1851 is about 400,000,000. The Governor remarks as to the the mining prospects of the country:

The prosperity of the gold mining may be found in the vast increase in the number of mills and ditches. There are now five thousand seven hundred and twenty-six miles of artificial water course constructed for mining purposes, at an expense of thirteen and a half millions of dollars; and this will be very much extended during the present year, as there are thousands of acres of rich mineral lands undeveloped for want of water. These ditches are mainly constructed by the miners, and are still owned by them—very few having as yet fallen into the hands of capitalists. The quartz mining has become more permanent, and has increased in importance during the past year. The improvements in machinery, which are constantly being made, will soon place this interest amongst the first in the State. In April, 1858, the number of mills is stated at 138, with an aggregate of 1,521 stamps—the cost of erection $1,763,000. On the 1st of November, 1858, the number of mills in operation was 276, with an aggregate of 2,610 stamps. The cost of machinery is estimated at $3,275,000. In addition to this, there are 519 arastras, some of which are connected with the quartz mills. To prove the extraordinary richness of the quartz in some localities, it is stated on reliable authority, that from sixty-three tons, taken from a vein in Nevado county, $22,000 were obtained.

The State debt of California is only $4,150,000; the expenditures for the last year were $962,583, and the receipts $1,215,128. The criminal statistics, as may be supposed, present no very commendable features. The State prison at St. Quentin contains eight hundred and eighty-five convicts. To this fact the Governor refers in the following language:

This large number cannot fail to excite attention both at home and abroad. We would suffer much by a comparison with other States in this regard. The discovery of gold on this coast threw a large number of young men upon us from the Atlantic States—many of them ardent, inexperienced youths, who had been tenderly raised under the parental roof, but who, finding that gold was then so easily obtained, forgot the lessons which they had been taught, and become addicted to the vices (drinking and gambling) which in the early settlement of the State prevailed to such an alarming extent, and are now paying the penalty in the prison.—As many of them there are under fictitious names, their disgrace is unknown to distant kindred and friends. But a majority of the convicts are foreigners by birth. Our proximity to the former penal colonies of Great Britain forced upon us a large number of the most desperate and hardened villians who ever disgraced human nature. The South and Central American States, and indeed, every portion of the inhabited globe, contributed their share towards swalling this immense army of ruffians.—*New York Herald.*

HANEMANN RECONVERTED TO COMMON SENSE. At a meeting of "spiritualists," an invalid was brought forward dreadfully afflicted with ulcerous scrofula that all the doctors had failed to cure. It was proposed to appeal to the spirit land for advice, and a Homeopathic physician present interrogated the departed spirit of Hanemann as to what remedy should be taken. Loud and distinct raps, to the whole audience, told off *A-y-e-r-s C-a-t-h-a-r-t-i-c P-i-l-l-s. Homer* [*N. Y.*] *Whig.*

☞ Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steel the petticoats, bone the stays and crib the babies.

Letter From Gen. Edney.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Raleigh, Feb. 15, 1859.

MR. ATKIN—I have just read Mr. Thomas' letter in the columns of your paper, and desire to state his course and conduct on the question to which his letter relates.

The Bill I had the honor of presenting, provided simply for carrying out the well defined provisions of the Acts of 1854, and the solemn pledges of the State to appropriate the money as called for, from time to time, as the private stock was taken, till the original appropriation of four millions of dollars was spent on said work. The charter of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, of 1854, located the Road to the French Broad river; and the Act of 1854, chartering the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road, contained a provision, to wit, the 9th section, by which the said Greenville and French Broad Road should become the W. N. C. Rail Road, from the point of intersection at or near Asheville to the Tennessee line at or near Paint Rock; and if the Greenville and French Broad Company had gone on and built said Road from South Carolina to the Paint Rock, out of their own funds, still under their own charter the Road from the point of intersection of the Western N. C. Road to the Paint Rock would have been a part of the W. N. C. Rail Road, and not the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road. So now, can any informed or sensible man, disposed to be fair minded and honest, question the fact that the Western N. C. Rail Road, by the charters of 1854, has been located down the valley of the French Broad to the Paint Rock? And looking to those two Acts, and consulting my duty as a public officer, I felt that I had but one course to pursue, and that was to introduce the Bill I did, and ask the State to keep her Legislative pledges and build the Road; and I could not have done otherwise without a total abandonment of a high public trust. To this Bill Mr. Thomas offered an amendment, proposing to leave it to the Company to extend said Road to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Duck Town or Blue Ridge Road, or Paint Rock, and upon which he spoke two days, advocating his plan and denouncing the French Broad route, making all his wild flights about the "35th latitude," "air lines," "ocean navigation," and "Pacific Rail Roads." I answered his impracticable speech in five minutes, and reasoned with the Senator that his plan was futile for the present—that his amendment had no terminus, proposed to go to no point—that the work would cost five or seven millions of dollars, and that those Senators who had proposed to vote for his amendment were doing it only to make a bridge of his nose to defeat the Bill I had introduced;—that they had no purpose of passing it. I also said to Mr. Thomas that I was willing, if he would introduce a Bill to make a survey to Duck Town from Asheville, to vote for it, and that I had told my people during the canvass I would, and I have since the defeat of my Bill voted for said survey, and thus redeemed my pledge to the people on the line in my District.

I now say that I have not the slightest doubt but that the Bill I introduced would have passed into a law long since, but for the busy and petulent opposition of the Senator from Jackson. His opposition was just what Eastern Senators desired for an excuse to vote against my Bill, and they rose and asked how it could be expected that they would vote for a Bill to make the Western Extension, when Senators west of the mountain could not agree among themselves. They passed his amendment, and then availed themselves of that objection to the original Bill, on account of the heavy additional appropriations which would be required to extend the line to Duck Town, beyond the four millions already appropriated to complete said work, and voted down my Bill, amendment and all. So the western people will understand now who is blamable, and ought to be held responsible for the defeat of this great measure.

It is not true that the original Law provided that said Road should be located in the direction of Duck Town. The facts are these: the Bill, the manuscript Bill, stated that the Road should run to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Chattanooga; and whether that meant by way of Paint Rock or some point west of that, no one ever knew, and Mr. Cherry, the Senator from Bertie, was called on by Mr. Thomas, during his long speech, to state if the original Bill of 1854 did not propose to extend the Road to the Tennessee line in the direction of Duck Town. Mr. Cherry replied that he was one of the Committee to whom the written Bill was referred, and that that was the language of the Bill, but it was just that he should state that that direction stated in the Bill, would carry the Road to Paint Rock, or to Duck Town, or some other point on the Tennessee line—he did not know, nor did he presume any of the committee knew, who had never been there. It was not at all understood by the committee that the Bill, even taking it as written, committed the committee or any one else to go to the Tennessee line in the direction of Duck Town, or Chattanooga. The object was to connect at some point with Tennessee Roads.

The Road by some strange arrangement was stopped at French Broad in 1854, under the charter of the Western Extension; but in the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road, passed at the same session, it was extended to Paint Rock, thus locating to all intents and purposes the Western N. C. Rail Road—*not in the direction of Chattanooga*, as argued by the Senator from Jackson—but down the valley of the French Broad, to the Tennessee line; and persons desiring to see how the Western North Carolina Rail Road was located from the French Broad near Asheville to the Tennessee line, need only read the 9th section of the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Co. When the manuscript Bill of 1854, upon which the Senator from Jackson has harped and said so much, was acted on, it did not become a law. The law under that Bill only extended and located the Western North C. Rail Road to the French Broad River, and at the same session, when they granted the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road charter, they provided in it, expressly, that the W. N. C. Rail Road charter should be extended down the valley of the French Broad river to the Tennessee line, and reserved the right in said G. and F. B. charter to take their road, between the point at which any connection may thereafter be made, by any road from the North Carolina Railroad, to said Greenville and French Broad Railroad and the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road, shall cease and determine and become the road of the W. N. C. R. R. Company.

How now, can any man question the location of said road to the Paint Rock? Yet the Senator from Jackson argues that his fidelity to his constituents requires him to oppose our road. It would have been fortunate if the Senator had been as mindful of his fidelity to the State, and to those private gentlemen about Asheville, to whom I understand he made positive promises that he would co operate in extending the road down the valley of the French Broad to the Tennessee line; and I now repeat, if he had co-operated, as it was understood he would, the road from Morganton to the Tennessee line, by way of the valley of the French Broad, would now have been freed from the onerous restrictions, and the whole road open for contracts.

This is a simple version of this transaction. I should not have written a word on the subject had not Mr. Thomas' letter appeared in your columns.

Most Respectfully,
B. M. EDNEY.

FOR THE NEWS.

Meeting of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute.

At a meeting of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute, held at the Town Hall, Friday, February 18th, it was

Resolved, That the next lecture be delivered on Monday night, the 28th inst., instead of Friday night 15th. The young ladies of the College having requested the use of the Hall, in which to give a concert.

On motion it was,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be and hereby tendered to the Hon. Z. B. Vance for a handsome donation of books for the use of the Institute.

The following resolution passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the increasing interest manifested by our citizens in the lectures delivered before the Institute, is a source of congratulation to its friends, and is highly encouraging.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to publish this night's proceedings in the "Asheville News."

The Institute adjourned.

A. S. MERRIMON, *Vice President.*
R. B. VANCE, *Secretary Pro tem.*

N. B. Prof. Lee will continue his course of lectures on the 28th inst.

THREE HUNDRED STATE PRISONERS REPORTED POISONED.—On Saturday night we heard it rumored on the streets that two or three hundred of the State prisoners had been poisoned by some flour, and that Orlinski with two or three others, were already dead. We have made inquiry in the matter, but have as yet had no definite and reliable information as to the truth of this report. Lieutenant-Governor Walkup went over soon afterwards, but had not returned at a late hour last night. This gives rise to more serious apprehensions, as it is supposed that, had the rumor been without foundation, he would have sent some person over to our city to quiet the alarm which he must know has been created in the breasts of our citizens.—*San Francisco National, Jan.* 10.

THE BANK ROBBERY AT JACKSON.—The Memphis Bulletin says:

It is definitely ascertained that the amount of money taken from the Branch Union Bank at Jackson, on Thursday night, was $20,860 in bills and $4,545 in gold, making a total of $25,405. No further particulars have been received as to the murder of Mr. Miller or the identity of the assassin, the latter still being concealed in the deepest mystery.—We learn that a reward of $2,000 has been offered by the Bank for the arrest of the murderer and recovery of the money.

"HOLD ON, DAR."—The Piqua Register has the following, in a recent issue, describing an incident among the slaves:

"Quite a revival is now in progress at the African Church in this city. We were present a few evenings since, and witnessed with much gratification, their earnest devotion.—Of the incidents we cannot fail to note one. A brother was supplicating the throne eloquently, when another brother called out in a stentorian voice:

"Who dat, pray'ng ober dar?"

The response was, 'Dat's brudder Mose.'

"Hold on dar, brudder Mose!" was the dictum of the former, 'you let brudder Ryan pray, he's better 'quainted wid de Lord dan you am." Brudder Mose dried up, and brudder Ryan prayed."

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

In the Senate to-day, the principal business was a debate on the Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

In the House, the bill regulating Postages was passed. A discussion took place on the Army Appropriation Bill.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The State Department has just received two important treaties from China—one adjusting all claims upon that country, the other regulating the commercial relations and scales of duties between the countries. These treaties are regarded of the highest importance, and are entirely satisfactory to the Administration.

COLIC IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the *Farmer and Planter* writes:

"One pint of salt dissolved in warm water will cure a horse of colic. I have tried it twenty years without a failure."

Another remedy mentioned by a correspondent of the *North western Farmer* is the following:

"Take a bed-quilt, wet it thoroughly in cold water, wrap it around the horse, and as it gets hot pour on cold water. I have known the lives of horses saved in this way, when the veterinary surgeon said they could not live many minutes, and in fifteen or twenty minutes they would be up and eating, and sure to get well."—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

What is the difference between a butcher and a young lady? Answer—The former kills to dress, while the latter dresses to kill.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Feb. 24, 1859.

Adjourned.

The Legislature has adjourned! for which let all the people be devoutly thankful.—After a session of three months, they have returned whence they came, "unwept, unhonor'd and unsung;" followed by the curses of an oppressed, down trodden, betrayed and plundered people. The people of the west have got nothing, but an increase of taxation. The Coal Fields Road, the Wilmington and Rutherford Road, the Chesapeake "Ditch," and various other improvements, secured assistance, but the people west of the ridge nothing at all.

There is one consolation at least attending this result: it teaches us that we have to look elsewhere than to the Legislature of our own State for sympathy and assistance. Our people have uncomplainingly assisted in paying for every rail road in the State, and now not only are we denied assistance, but positively forbidden to build a road with our own money!! An act not more tyrannical led to the Revolutionary war; and this will lead to a peaceful revolution, quite as potent in remedying the evil. It has long been a source of regret that geographical position, combined with other causes, have produced and kept up sectional jealousy, estrangement and ill feeling between the different sections of the State. Good men in both sections have labored to break down these barriers, and unite the people of the entire State in the bonds of fraternal brotherhood. But what are the people of the west to think now? How can they regard the conduct of the late Assembly in any other light than a deliberate and concerted plan to ostracise them altogether, and deny them all participation in the blessings of the Government they are so heavily taxed to support? We have no doubt the people of the west will readily embrace this tender of a dissolution of every tie that binds us together as one people, and will henceforth regard themselves as having neither part nor lot in the internal improvement system of North Carolina. As a separate people, we can look on with comparative indifference, knowing that whether prosperity or adversity mark the future of the system, it is a small matter to us. We are in North Carolina, but not of North Carolina. The Legislature, by its action, has told us so as plainly and emphatically as words can tell anything. And we predict that the people of French Broad Valley at least will never again ask for a connection with any North Carolina Road.

The alternative is before us. We must be content to remain in our present condition, or revive and go to work under our Cross Charter. Surely the people of Spartanburg, Columbia and Charleston will lend a helping hand, in an enterprise which must largely increase their trade, and greatly promote their prosperity. It is true the charter is in some respects objectionable, but after the work is commenced and a new and better class of men shall constitute our Legislature, we may be able to get such amendments as are desirable.

The French Broad delegation have generally returned home, having made a good but unsuccessful fight for the rights of their constituents.

We have received a copy of the Captions of the Acts passed, which we will publish next week.

The following note from Gen. Edney, received by Saturday night's mail, explains itself:

SENATE CHAMBER,
Raleigh, Feb. 17th, 1859.

MR. ATKIN—Well, the agony is over. All our western efforts in the way of rail roads have failed, except the Bill which I introduced to remove the restrictions off the Greenville and French Broad charter, and I was compelled to so amend it as only to get it through authorizing the counties through which the road runs to subscribe stock; and I think this in the end will prove to be our best law, for I am now satisfied there is a settled purpose on the part of Eastern members never to extend the Central road beyond Morganton, and of this I cannot be and am not mistaken; and therefore think, that under the present law we will experience no difficulty in the future in getting such amendments to our Cross Charter as the work progresses as we desire, and that it is our true policy to build it, instead of claiming a connection with our seaboard, which would never prove a market for our people. Our true market is in a southern direction, and no legislation, or construction of railways, can ever change the settled and adopted channels of commerce.

North Carolina has done nothing for the people I have the honor of representing, except to tax them in a manner unprecedented in the annals of legislation, and of the enormities of this bill I will speak hereafter thro' the columns of your paper, as I am now preparing my speech against it for publication. We will adjourn to morrow or Monday.

Respectfully,
B. M. EDNEY.

☞ The Bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union as a State, has passed both Houses of Congress and been approved by the President. Messrs. Gilmer, Scales, Vance and Shaw, of this State, voted against it.—The passage of the bill was celebrated by serenades, speeches, &c. Oregon makes the thirty third State.

The Canvass in Tennessee.

The stirring notes of preparation for the approaching canvass come to us "from over the border" of our adjoining sister State of Tennessee. Both political parties are marshalling their hosts, bringing out their best men, and preparing generally for the fight.

A Whig and American Convention was held at Greeneville last week, to nominate a candidate for Congress in that District. The Rev. Nathaniel G. Taylor had previously announced himself, but the Convention ruled him off, pitched him overboard, and nominated Thomas A. R. Nelson, Esq., who accepted the position. Col. Landon C. Haynes, it is said, will be the Democratic candidate.—They are both strong men, but the chances are in Col. Haynes' favor. Besides being right on the questions of the day, he can almost talk the hair off a man's head! He is one of the best popular speakers in the United States.

In the Knoxville District, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey will be the Democratic candidate, in opposition to Mr. Maynard, the present American incumbent. Maynard is as "keen as a briar," a good talker, and a hard nag generally. Ramsey has a big job before him, but he is the man to go at it with a will.

In the Chattanooga District the Americans are hunting for a man to beat Sam. Smith, the present able and popular Democratic representative. Old father Parham, of the Chattanooga Gazette, seems wonderfully exercised on the subject. Might as well let Sam Smith alone. He has a "through ticket" for life, if he chooses, and can beat any man in his district, and give him two in the game.

Col. John Netherland, Dr. Brownlow, and others, have been talked of as the American candidate for Governor. The game opens lively, and as usual the State will be in an uproar until the elections are over.

Minister to Mexico.

Mr. Forsythe having resigned his position as Minister to Mexico, it is rumored that Col. Wm. M. Churchwell, of Knoxville, has been tendered the appointment. If "Bill" cannot bring the "Greasers" up to the standard of good behaviour, no one else need try.

☞ The Hillsboro' Recorder last week completed its fortieth year. Its veteran proprietor, D. Heartt, Esq., makes an appeal to his friends to extend its circulation. Altho' the Recorder belongs to the opposition, we sincerely respect the good old man who has stood at its helm for forty long years, battling for what he conceived to be the best interests of his country. We trust his appeal will be handsomely responded to.

☞ Peterson's Ladies Magazine for March is on our table. It is a splendid number, more than redeeming all the Editor's promises.

☞ When Mr. Douglas shall have filled out the term in the Senate to which he has just been elected, he will have served twenty two years in Congress—four in the House and eighteen in the Senate.

☞ A fire occured at Dalton last week, which destroyed the Western and Atlantic Hotel, and adjoining buildings. The loss is estimated at $17,000.

A Bill abolishing slavery in the Territory of Kansas has passed the Legislature. The Governor will probably veto it.

☞ It is said that the population along the Platte and tributaries amounts to one thousand men and only five white women. We suppose balls and parties are rather rare in that region, and courting an obsolete idea.

NEGROES DECLINING.—Negroes have been commanding recently very high prices, in relation to which the Montgomery Mail says;

We understand that negroes sold very low, in this city, last Monday. Further, it is said, that they can be bought here and sold at a profit in neighboring Georgia towns.

FLYING DUTCHMAN.—The world-renowned and famous English race-horse "Flying Dutchman," it is stated, has been sold to the French Government, for $21,000.

PRENTICE AND FANNY FERN.—Prentice is cracking jokes with Fanny Fern. Fanny having asserted in the Ledger that "the men of the present-day are fast," Prentice replies that "they must be fast to catch the women."

☞ In the Baltimore jail are now confined six men convicted of murder in the first degree, and six others awaiting trial for that crime. "Never before since the founding of the city," says the Sun, "has such a state of facts been presented."

☞ Judge Douglas has been invited by some of the leading democrats of New Hampshire and Connecticut, to visit those states and make political speeches.

☞ The Chinese, in their proclamations, style the English and French "red haired foreign devils."

☞ "Who is President to-day!" is the usual salutation among the Mexicans.

A lady out west makes her brags that none of her relations were ever sent to the State Prison or to Congress.

W. N. C. Rail Road.

We have received the Report of the President of the above Road, made to the late General Assembly, and from a hasty perusal are much pleased with it. The President, Mr. Fisher, has certainly managed its affairs in an able manner, and displayed no small amount of tact, talent and energy in bringing the important trust committed to his hands to so successful an issue.

The document contains a list of the stockholders, and the amount of stock subscribed by each. Our enterprising townsman, Maj. John E. Patton, we observe, is the owner of eighty shares.

The road, which is 223 miles long, cost to build and stock it, $4,907,982 44—equal to $22,008, 80 per mile, which, considering that it is one of the very best roads in the United States, with rolling stock equal to any, and shops more extensive and perfect than any, is certainly a reasonable sum as compared with other roads in the country.

The work was commenced in the summer of 1851. The first train ran over the whole line in February, 1856.

The State at first subscribed $2,000,000 and individuals $1,000,000. The State afterwards made a further subscription of $1,000,000 of "preferred stock," on which the interest is to be paid before any dividend is made on the other three millions. The stock in the company therefore consists of 400,000 shares, or $4,000,000.

But the road cost $907,982 44 beyond this sum. Whence was this excess derived? The State authorized the issue of 8 per cent. bonds for $350,000, (to meet which at maturity a Sinking Fund is provided,) and the Company received $30,742 87 from interest, premiums, &c. In all $380,742 87 deducted from $907,982 44, leaves $257,239 57 to be raised, to which add $27,675 25 of unpaid subscriptions, make an aggregate of $554,904 82. And now comes the fact which has both surprised and cheered us, viz: *that this large amount of more than half a million of dollars has been paid out of the net earnings of the road.* True, the Conmany has a floating debt of $177,043 39, but against this it has available means in cash, State bonds, $218,249 75; showing an additional sum of net earnings of $41,205 36; and an aggregate of net earnings of $596,110 18.

These net earnings for the 2d year's operations of the road, (to July 1856,) were $122,091 96; to July 1857, $162, 922 63; to July 1858, $185,212 06; and for six months to January 1859, $112,544 98.

Showing a regular and material increase every year. The above figures show, that if there had been no debt to pay off, the profits would have paid the State, up to the 1st Jan., 210,000 on its million of preferred stock, and in 1856, *two* per cent. on the remaining three millions of stock; in 1857, *three* per cent.; in 1858, *four* per cent.; and in January 1859, a *semi-annual* dividend of nearly *three* per cent. From all which it is manifest that, now that the debt is paid, dividends may be expected regularly. Whilst individuals will probably receive 5 or 6 per cent., the State Sinking Fund will receive from this road at least $150,000 a year, a sum amply sufficient, with its other resources, to meet the State debt as it shall fall due.

Now when we reflect that the public has been led to suppose that the road was not paying expenses, that its stock was worthless, and that nobody could tell the condition of its finances, we think we may call upon the public to rejoice over this exhibit, the accuracy of which, the Report says has been tested by the Officers and Directors of the Company, and may be easily tested by any one, for the accounts are kept in a plain and simple manner, every department distinct.

The earnings of the road, from all sources, from Sept. 1854 (when the first cars run) to January 1859, (4 1-3 years) have amounted to $1,130, 262 58. The operating cost $596,080 15. This operating cost was 78 per cent. of the earnings for the first few months; then 47 1-2 per cent; then 45 1-2; then 43; and for the last 6 months 44 per cent.; showing that the road is operated at very considerably below the usual per cent. of the earnings, and we are inclined to think below the proportion on any other road of which we have seen the results.

Mr. B. F. Butler, a lawyer of Boston, is somewhat noted for his severity in examining witnesses. A correspondent of the *Century* relates:

"He was lately engaged in a legal case, in which Professor Horsford, of Cambridge, was one of the witnesses. When Butler came to cross-examine him, he began in his usual style of unceremonious ferocity. The judge mildly interposed, and said perhaps Brother Butler didn't know who the witness was; it was Professor Horsford—Professor of Harvard College. 'Oh, yes!' mumbled Butler, as he leisurely stroked his chin, 'Professor Horsford! Harvard Professor! Professor of Harvard College! Yes, we *hung one of 'em 'tother day!*'"

Why is a discontented man like a watchful house-dog? Because he is a growler.

Cranberry Iron.

A LARGE lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celerated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 24, 1859.

"STRIKE FOR THE RIGHT."—Our cotemporary of the Religious Herald in a lively article on the subject of western improvements, in his paper of last week, tenders us his hand as a colaborer in defence of western rights and western interests. We accept the tender most cordially, and have no doubt the forthcoming Watchman will prove an able and zealous advocate of our section and her interests. He says—

We are tired and sick of asking that our rights be regarded. Our opinion is, that we had better *now take care of ourselves.* We fully endorse all that our cotemporary of the Asheville News said in his last issue, with regard to the Railroad question, in his short editorial; and now promise him that, so soon as the *little Watchman* shall get under way, he shall find in it an *undaunted, straightforward out spoken* co-laborer, in an effort to direct our people to such measures as will not fail to bring the east end of the State to indulge in some serious thoughts.

As we and the Editor of the News have sorter—a good while ago, that is—pulled two ways, on some little matters, it might not be amiss for us now to take one long pull together, in an effort to devise ways and means to have our rights respected, our railroads built, and our mountains made to flow with "milk and honey!" We would not, in that case, try to convert him to our pecular tenets; nor would he hold out a bait for us. We know each other too well, for that!

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

Dr. T. J. Corpening, Ga.
John Burgin, Swannanoa.
Silas Wilson, N. C.
A. Burgin, Swannanoa.
John A. Morrison, "
A. M. Page, Rutherford.
John Roberston & son, Lenoir.
Miss Roberston, F. College.
" Ramsey, "
" Davis. "
T. W. Murrell, City.
Chas. H. Young, Va.
S. S. Giles, "
W. M. Hardy, City.
Mrs. Rumbough, 2 children & servt., Tenn.
T. M. W. Davies, Tenn.
E. G. Ramsour, Lincolnton.
A. F. Harris, Swannanoa.
Gen. R. M. Henry, Springs.
A. Curry & daughter, Ga.
E. G. Ramsour, N. C.
Jas. P. Sawyer, City.
William R. Young, "
John Burgin, Swannanoa.
W. P. Fortune, "
William Bradshaw, N. C.
Dr. Stevens, Swannanoa.
W. F. Davidson, "
Miss Mary Mims, S. C.
" M. Mims, "
" C. Conner, "
" J. " "
Mr. Conner, "
W. C. Brown, City.
W. L. Brown, Limestone.
S. S. Brown, "
Moses Vogel, Dandridge.
John M. Carver, Marshall.
McKune Johnston, N. C.
S. C. White, Tenn.

SPRING, 1859.

NEW AND CHEAP

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,

258 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their

SPRING STOCK

Of British, French and American Dry Goods.—We have taken great pains to select a Stock suited to the wants of Southern and Western Merchants, which

We will Sell Low to Safe and Prompt

Buyers. Our Stock is very large, and embraces such an assortment as will enable a merchant to buy of us,

WITH THE BEST ADVANTAGE TO HIMSELF,

all the goods he may need in our line. In all things we shall try to consult the interest of our customers. Orders sent to us shall be carefully attended to, and goods dispatched promptly.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.

H. B. HOPKINS,
ROBT. HULL,
THOS. W. ATKINSON. } *Baltimore, Feb.* 24, 1859.
3m

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

Fresh Garden Seed,

IN endless variety, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Mrs. Lee's Domestic Cookery.

THE best cook book in America. No lady should be without it. A fresh supply just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

CALL at Aston's and buy a copy of Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Eloquence—a collection of speeches and addresses of the most eminent American statesmen. Embellished with the finest steel Portraits. Feb. 24.

NOTICE.

THE mail from Asheville to Burnsville on the 15th instant, brought to this Office three letters for me, one of which is lost, mislaid or stolen. The supposition of by-standers that it contained money or papers of value, induces me to give this notice, in order that the writer may learn the miscarriage and, if conjecture is correct, join me in an effort to recover it.

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, Feb. 24, 1859. 4w

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices from $50 to $125.

EXTRA CHARGE OF $5 FOR HEMMERS.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

C. B. ROOT, Agent, RALEIGH.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Agents, GREENSBORO'.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.

"I have used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing.—Robert Boorman, N. Y.

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities, of *beauty, strength, and simplicity*, are invaluable."—J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.

Extract of a letter from T. R. Leavitt, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated Jan. 12, 1856:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—Prof. North.

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—J. G. Harris, Governor of Tenn.

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—Cassius M. Clay.

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."—John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.

"I have had your Machine for several weeks; and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—Maggie Aimison, Tenn.

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better that the best hand sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.

A Book for Everybody.

CALL at Aston's and subscribe for the "New American Cyclopædia," a perfect Library in itself, containing reliable information on all subjects.

Plan of Appointments

For Wm. F. Gray, the Methodist Protestant Preacher for the Buncombe Circuit:

Sunday, March 6, Jarrett's school house.
Tuesday, " 8, Candler's " "
Wednesday, " 9, Benevolence.
Friday, " 11, Bethel.
Saturday, " 12, Smith's meeting house.
Sunday, " 13, Jonathan's Creek.
Tuesday, " 15, Fine's "
Wednesday, " 17, Plemmons' school house.

CLOVER SEED.

A large quantity of fresh Tennessee Clover Seed, just received and for sale for cash, at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Feb. 17, 1859.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE undersigned propose to open a LAW SCHOOL in Buncombe county, on the North Fork of Swannanoa, on the 1st of March next. For information as to tuition, board, &c., address,

WM. H. BAILEY,
JOHN L. BAILEY,
Swannanoa P. O., Buncombe Co.

Feb. 17, 1859. 4w

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D., AND J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. Office—Front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

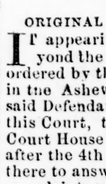
NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.



WE want to buy from **100 TO 500** LIKELY NEGROES, for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

VALUABLE LAND Near Asheville, FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and aw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }

Feb. 10, 1859. tds

☞Charleston Courier, Raleigh Standard, and Knoxville Whig will publish weekly till sale, and forward bill to Executors.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW—FALL TERM, 1858.

R. M. Henry and M. Erwin
vs.
J. B. Mitchell.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to plaintiffs' complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him, and the lands levied on condemned to sale, to satisfy said plaintiffs' demand.

Witness W. M. Hardy, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 15th February, 1859.

W. M. HARDY, Clerk.

6w Printer's fee $6.

SAM. C. BRYSON, Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February 3, 1859. tf

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

W. L. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

Nov. 25, 1858. J. A. PATTON.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. M. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Milliams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Compan.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, Wm. D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, Quinten Busbee, H. W. Husted, Wm. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, | Wm. W. Holden, Wm. D. Cooke, R. H. Battle, Wm. H. Jones, P. F. Pescud, K. P. Battle.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Medical Board of Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE subscriber having bought out the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., is now receiving and assortment of

DRY GOODS, Fancy and Staple, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Youths and Men's Clothing, Hardware, Drugs AND Groceries.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and promises to sell as cheap for CASH as any one can desire. Before you buy give him a call.

JAMES A. PATTON.

Asheville, Nov. 4, 1858.

Office W. N. C. R. R. Co.

Statesville, Dec. 30, 1858.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., That Books of Subscription be opened for sixty days from and after the 1st January, 1859, at the following places, and under the direction of the following persons, or any three of them, for the sum of $300,000, being the estimated sum necessary to be subscribed by solvent persons or counties, to construct and complete the 2nd Division of the W. N. C. R. R. from Morganton to Old Fort, in McDowell County:—

SALISBURY, under the direction of A. Henderson, J. I. Shaver, B. F. Fraley, D. A. Davis, Wm. Murphy.

STATESVILLE, under the direction of J. F. Alexander, J. W. Stockton, L. Q. Sharpe, W. F. Watts, Hugh Reynolds.

NEWTON, under the direction of Jonas Bost, John Wilfong, G. Sitzer, D. B. Gaither, M. L. McGorkle.

MORGANTON, under the direction of E. J. Erwin, Thos. G. Walton, W. F. McKesson, C. M. Avery, Alexander Duckworth.

MARION, under the direction of Wm. Murphy, Jasper Neal, Alney Burgin, A. M. Erwin, and J. L. Carson.

LENOIR, under the direction of James Harper, R. B. Bogle, C. C. Jones, Smith Powell, Ed. Jones or any three of them.

TAYLORSVILLE, under the direction of Jos. M. Bogle, A. C. McIntosh, A. Carson, Rebert Wilson, W. G. James, or any threo of them.

ASHEVILLE, under the direction of N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Patton, W. W. McDowell, A. S. Merrimon, John Burgin.

At the expiration of sixty days the Commissioners will please forward the Books to this Office.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.

January 13, 1859.—2m.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Dr. J. F. E. Hardy and Dr. W. L. Hilliard was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle at once, without further notice.

J. F. E. HARDY,
W. L. HILLIARD.

Dec. 31, 1858.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D. ASHEVILLE, N. C.

☞Office first door south of the Bank.☜

January 6, 1859.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1858.

L. D. Beachboard
vs.
J. D. Woodward et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that J. D. Woodward, one of the Defendants in this suit, is a non resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, notifying the said J. D. Woodward to be and appear at the next Superior Court of law to be held for the county of Madison at the Court House in Marshall, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said suit, or judgment exparte will be taken as to him.

Witness, L. M. ALLEN, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Marshall, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept., 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued the 22d day of Jan. 1859.

L. M. ALLEN, *Clk.*

Jan. 27. Printer's fee $6. 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, will do well to come and settle right away, as I here enter my eternal protest against asking for it, but will send some one else to get it.

T. C. WINGATE,

Jan. 27, 1859. tf

IF you want Books, Drugs or Medicine go to Aston's, but if you want any other kind of goods, call at the

Cheap Cash Store,

Opposite Gudger's Hotel.

W. H. JACKSON.

Jan. 27, 1859.

FLOUR, Corn Meal, & Seed Oats, for sale cheap for Cash at W. H. JACKSON'S

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. wish to buy all the Feathers, Beef Hides, Wool and Cash you have to spare. Jan. 6. 1859.

Wanted to Hire.

A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer, for the balance of the year. Apply to J. H. GUDGER.

Asheville, Feb. 3, 1859. 4w

Molasses, Molasses.

Manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, Esq., for sale by the gallon or barrel, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

Salt.

A large quantity always on hand, and for sale, at $2 75 per sack, by

Nov. 18. RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

PHILIPS' HOTEL, Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the county affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patroge, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with

Good Horse feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.

January 20, 1859.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. buy all kinds of FUR. Boys, bring in your Raccoon and Opossum skins. Jan. 6, 1859.

Desirable Town Property FOR SALE. BARGAINS!

The subscriber offers for sale all his Town Property, well known as among the best located, best improved, and most valuable in the place.

The lot on which he lives, within three minutes walk of the Court House, contains about two acres, and has upon it a new and elegant

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing ten rooms, and all necessary out buildings. There is a well of excellent water in the yard. The whole improvement is new and of the best description, and as a residence very desirable.

—ALSO—

His Store House and Lot, near the public square, and immediately opposite Gudger's Hotel. There is an excellent

Brick Store House,

45 by 26 feet, three stories, having attached a good ware house, ice house, sheds and offices. The lot contains about an acre and a half, lying immediately on Main street. This is one of the oldest and most popular business stands in Asheville.

—ALSO—

About Ninety Acres of Land, lying immediately adjoining the residence,—much of it well timbered, and all of it good tillable land, and lying within the corporate limits of the town.

This property forms one of the best settlements for a business man to be found anywhere. It will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy such property will of course examine it for themselves, and a further description is, therefore, deemed unnecessary. It will be sold on accommodating terms.

JESSE S. SMITH.

January 6, 1859. tf

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO.

HAVING greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing their CELEBRATED FAMILY MACHINES, with all the recent improvements, have reduced their prices, and offer for sale

A NEW STYLE MACHINE. PRICE $50.

Hemmers $5 Extra.

It is no longer questioned that these Machines are the best in use for family sewing. They

Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch

in the most superior manner, and are the only machines in the market that are so well and simply made, that they may be sent into families with no other instructions than are contained in a circular which accompanies each machine, and from which

A Child of Ten Years

may readily learn how to use them, and keep them in order. They make upwards of

Fifteen Hundred Stitches A Minute,

and will do the sewing of a family cheaper than a seamstress can do it, even if she works at the rate of

One Cent An Hour.

Is there a husband, father, or brother in the United States, who will permit the drudgery of hand sewing in his family, when a Grover & Baker Machine will do it better, more expeditiously, and cheaper than can possibly be done by hand?

Offices of Exhibition and Sale:—495 Broadway, New York. 18 Summer Street, Boston.—730 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. 137 Baltimore Street, Baltimore. 58 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

☞SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.☜

January 13, 1859.

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction.—My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

Asheville, January 20, '59. tf

A CHANGE.

HAVING bought out the stock of Goods of Mr. M. Patton, and associated him with us in business, on the 1st instant, our business will for a term of years be conducted under the name and style of

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

We are grateful to our friends for the very liberal patronage extended to our establishment heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

We intend to keep a good assortment, and will sell on as accommodating terms as possible; and want to do business so as to live and let live. To do this, we must adhere strictly to having all matters closed punctually at the end of each year.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Madison Superior Court, in April next, we will, in the

TOWN OF MARSHALL,

proceed to sell all the residue of the unsold LOTS. Also, about Ten Acres, which will be laid off in Lots, in the Island.

A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date.

J. W. ANDERSON, } Commissioners.
JOHN A. FAGG, }

Jan. 27, 1859. tf

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, at

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON'S

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Feb.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
Mar.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
July							2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Aug.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Sept.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Nov.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Dec.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for this paper:

L. S. SAUNDERS, Esq., Murphey, N. C.

T. P. SILER, Esq., Franklin.

A. M. FINLEY, Esq., Marion.

REV. P. W. EDWARDS, Haywood county.

A FINE FARM

FOR SALE!

Eight Miles from Asheville.

THERE are in this Tract 1800 ACRES, more or less, extending from the Mine Hole Gap, on the Rutherford Road, over a mile and a half with the Road, and bounded by Mountain Ridges on both sides of the Valley. There are

Four Comfortable Tenant Houses

on the Tract, and 3 or 4 ORCHARDS of choice Fruit. There is plenty of good MEADOW and good BOTTOM, cleared and uncleared. Also, the best of Pine and White Oak, in the greatest abundance. This place affords one of the best STANDS on the Rutherford Road, if desired for that purpose. With an adequate force and proper cultivation, this Tract might be made one of the finest and most productive grain or grazing farms in Buncombe county.

To be sold entire. Terms (for the next six months) $5,500, and payment made accommodating. Refer to A. T. SUMMEY, Asheville, N. C.

February 3, 1859. 3mpd

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1858.

M. B. Buckner

vs.

Eliza M. Buckner.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Eliza M. Buckner, the Defendant in this case, is a non resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, notifying the said Eliza M. Buckner to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Madison at the Court House in Marshall, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to her.

Witness, L. M. ALLEN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept., 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 22d Jan. 1859.

L. M. ALLEN, *Clk.*

Jan. 27. Printer's fee $6. 6w

FAMILY GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of Every Kind,

and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low. Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as a Drug Stare.

SULLIVAN & PATTON.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

HAVE you been to **Jackson's**, since he adopted the

Cash System.

If you have not, be sure to go when you want any other goods. He is selling very cheap for Cash.

IF YOU have any money to spend try **Jackson** first.

NEW SYSTEM

THE undersigned having become fully convinced that the **PAY DOWN** system is decidedly the best, both for the merchant and his patrons, in this country, has adopted that system, and will in future

MAKE NO ACCOUNTS

with any one.

He will keep a large and complete

STOCK OF GOODS,

on hand, to suit the wants of the people, and will sell at the lowest possible rate, for **Cash,** or on reasonable terms for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Consequently, it will be to the interest of all to pay for their Goods when they buy them. His *STOCK* at present consists in part of the following articles—

Brown, bleached, striped and plaid Domestic—a large lot; Bed Tick.; Calico; Ginghams; Oil and Furniture Prints; bleached and brown Sheeting; white, red and yellow Flannel; Opera Flannels, all colors; De Laines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas and Merinos—a great variety of colors and qualities; Irish Linen; table Linen, Damask; Linen Sheeting; Pillow Case Linen and Linen Toweling, a large stock of superior quality; Lace Window Curtains, nice and cheap; Tweeds, Janes, Cassimeres, and Cloths black and colored—a considerable assortment.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A large lot of Pants, Business Coats, Dress Cloth Coats from $8 to $22; Vests from 75 cents to $10; Linen & Marsailes Collars; Linen & Marsailes Shirts, fancy and white; Net Shirts; Net brown & bleached Drawers; brown and bleached Half Hose; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Suspenders; Boots and Shoes, a great variety; Hats, any quantity, and qualities to suit all; table and pocket Cutlery, a good assortment; Iron, a large lot; a fresh supply of

SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, SODA, GINGER, PEPPER, Spice, Shot, Lead, Caps and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco of all grades.

All of which I respectfully invite all persons in want of Goods to call and examine & price, feeling assured I can give sufficient inducement to effect sales.

Asheville, Jan. 27, 1859.

W. H. JACKSON.

NEW

PROGRAMME

FOR 1859.

THREE years experience in trade at Asheville has satisfied me that the credit system

WON'T PAY.

I am therefore compelled by a decent regard for myself, my friends and the "rest of mankind," to declare my intention to abandon the credit system, and consequently to announce to my friends and the public generally that from and after the

FIRST OF FEBRUARY,

1859,

no accounts will be kept, except such as are made a matter of special agreement between the parties and subject to *prompt settlement* on the first of July and January in each year.

While I have too high a sense of the responsibility of the position of Druggist and Apothecary, to defy competition *as to price*, I can and do defy any and all competition *as to quality*, and consequently have no hesitation in guaranteeing all medicines put up and sold by me to *be pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

To the many thousand friends who have thus far extended me their patronage, I take this occasion to tender my grateful acknowledgments, and also beg leave to express the hope that my future prompt attention to business, and constant and unceasing efforts to serve them, may merit their kind appreciation and approval, and that I may continue to receive a liberal share of their generous encouragement.

And in conclusion, allow me to repeat the fact, and let it not be forgotten, that every article of medicine put up and sold by me is warranted to be as represented, or the money refunded.

Thus endeth the first chapter.

ED. J. ASTON.

Asheville, Jan. 27, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope.) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

A. WINTER'S

MULAY SAW-MILLS.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the public to call and see the *MULAY MILL*, now completed by M. Patton, Esq., on the Swannanoa, five miles above Asheville. Any information about the above mills, or machinery for building them, can be obtained of Mr. Patton, of Asheville, or A. Winter, at Due West, S. C. A list of prices for said machinery is left with Mr. Patton, and any order through him will be promptly attended to. Persons wanting information or machinery can also address me.

A. WINTER, Patentee.

Due West, S. C., Sept. 30, 1858. 6m*

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*

J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson Conuty, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

AMBROTYPE GALLERY

FOR SALE.

FURNISHED complete for operating. Instruments of the best quality, 4-4 size, &c. Room well arranged, with large and superior sky light, and a most desirable stand—one that is paying well. A bargain will be given to any one wishing to engage in the business. Instruction imparted to the purchaser without charge, and all things sold for less than New York cost. For particulars address the subscriber.

O. M. LEWIS.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

JUST RECEIVED.

WE have just received, and offer for sale, a large lot of Rio and Laguyra

Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Soda, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pearl Starch, Imperial and Black Teas, French Olives, Prunes, Citron, White Wine-Vinegar, Pickled Salmon, Turpentine Soap, Indigo, Madder, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

July 29, 1858.

R AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,

Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

AND SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have every thing usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, Dec. 2, 1858.

LEATHER, Sole, Upper and Harness; a fine Lot always on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 4, 1858.

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on dhad at J. A. PATTON'S.

SALT! SALT!!

150 Sacks of Liverpool Salt—seamless sacks. Call and examine them before you buy. J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 4, 1858.

BRING in your Linsey and Janes. I will buy all you bring at the highest rates.

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON.

I want to buy Eggs, Chickens, Butter and Poultry, of every description. Try me before you sell elsewhere. J. M. BLAIR.

Nov. 18.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have on hand an excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Ready Made Clothing.

October 7, 1858.

FACTS

FOR THE

PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a puffering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House

RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,

Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

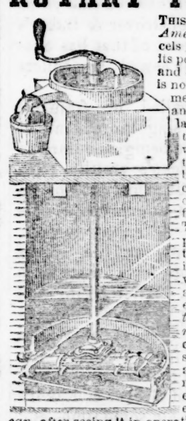
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.

ARE now receiving their usual stock of seasonable GOODS, which, with their late arrivals and with goods to arrive, will make their stock very complete. Call and examine it. [Oct. 7, 1858.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Cancers and Scrofula Cured.

One Hundred and Thirteen Cases Cured Last Year, 1857.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that may wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of *DR. CLOPTON'S* wonderful remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, progress, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

August 19, 1858. 1y

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HAVE just received, in addition to their stock of Ladies Dress Goods, all wool Delaines, Valentia Plaids, Delaine Robes, Mohair De Berage. Also—Kerseys, Wool Tweeds, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Jan. 6, 1859.

MEDICAL CARD.

Drs. J. L. & W. Crumley,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine in its various branches, will practice in Burnsville and surrounding country. For the information of those interested, they give a synopsis of their regular charges: For a visit in town, in daylight, $1; at night, $2; in the country 50 cents per mile; at night, or very inclement weather, double that price; for attending to a case of obstetrics, from $5 to $10, exclusive of mileage. For all Surgical operations the regular charges will be made.

Burnsville, Dec. 16, 1858.

T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

Asheville

MALE ACADEMY.

THE 2d session of this Academy will commence on Monday the 3d of January, 1859, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch, and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading, in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B. Sawyer, or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.

E. PRENTISS TUCKE, Principal.

January 6, 1859.

A CHANGE.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.

HAVING determined upon changing their business to a strict pay down, or prompt business, take this method of informing their patrons that they must discontinue the long credit system, believing it is better both for the merchant and his patrons that they be required to pay promptly at the end of each year. They will, in future, require every one who may have an account with them to pay *promptly* at the end of the year. No one who is in arrears need apply for an extended credit. They expect by adopting this plan to keep up a better stock, and to sell cheap for pay down, or to such men as are known to be prompt. In future their motto will be, "Quick sales and short profits."

Those indebted to them are expected to call and settle their accounts immediately.

Jan. 6, 1859.

N. B. The old debts due W. D. Rankin & Co. *must* be settled immediately.

C. W. GILLESPIE,

Attorney at Law,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend *promptly* to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention.

January 20, 1859. 6m

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern and Murphey stages stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my interest in the "*ASHEVILLE CARRIAGE SHOP,*" to D. C. McGregor, I take pleasure in recommending him to the citizens of Buncombe, not only as a superior workman, but also as a sober, industrious and worthy man. He is authorized to close the business of the late firm, and those indebted will please come forward at once and settle up, as the business must be wound up.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

January 20, '59. 4w

TROUT HOUSE,

Atlanta, Georgia,

By Dr. J. D. Boyd,

WHO has taken a lease of the property, and intends to "brush up" and have things as they should be. He would be glad to see his old friends, and others, when they visit this flourishing city. [Nov. 25, 1858.

BLANK BOOKS.

THE best assortment of Blank Books and Memorandums ever offered to the people of Western North Carolina. Just received, and for sale at ASTON'S.

October 28.